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Peaceful commerce from dividable shores,
But by degree stand in authentick place? *Sh. Tril. and Cress.*
Instructed ships shall fail to quick commerce,
By which remotest regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. *Dryden.*
These people had not any commerce with the other known
parts of the world. *Tillotson.*
In any country, that hath commerce with the rest of the
world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of
silver coin. *Locke.*
To COMMERCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To hold intercourse
with.
Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And looks commercing with the skies,
Thy rapt' soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*
COMMERCIAL. *adj.* [from commerce.] Relating to commerce
or traffick.
COMMERCE. *n. f.* [French.] A common mother.
As peace should still her wheaten garland wear,
And stand a commerce 'tween their amities. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
To COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [con and migre, Latin.] To re-
move in a body, or by consent, from one country to
another.
COMMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from commigrate.] A removal of a
large body of people from one country to another.
Both the inhabitants of that and of our world lost all
memory of their commigration hence. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
COMMINATION. *n. f.* [comminatio, Latin.]
1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude
from us, to fence them not only by precept and commination,
but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.
COMMUNATORY. *adj.* [from commination.] Denunciatory;
threatening.
To COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [commisceo, Latin.] To mix into
one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.
Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
To COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing.
Diffusions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do
not commingle, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be
stirred. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*
COMMUNIBLE. *adj.* [from comminatio.] Frangible; reducible
to powder; susceptible of pulverification.
The best diamonds are comminable without it; and are so
far from breaking hammers; that they submit unto pestillation,
and resist not any ordinary pebble. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*
To COMMUNITE. *v. a.* [communio, Latin.] To grind; to
pulverise; to break into small parts.
Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though them-
selves be intire bodies, and not comminuted, as sand and ashes.
Bacon's Natural History, N. 800.
COMMUNITION. *n. f.* [from comminatio.] The act of grinding
into small parts; pulverification.
Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and
tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the
jeuneness or extreme comminution of spirits; of which the
two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*
The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath
an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for comminution
of the meat. *Ray on the Creation.*
This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a
comminution, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some
particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*
COMMISERABLE. *adj.* [from commiserate.] Worthy of com-
passion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.
It is the finfullest thing in the world to destitute a plantation
once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the
guiltiness of blood of many commiserable persons. *Bacon's Ess.*
This was the end of this noble and commiserable person,
Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
To COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [con and misereor, Lat.] To pity;
to look on with compassion; to compassionate.
Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate.
We should commiserate our mutual ignorance, and endeav-
our to remove it. *Locke.*
COMMISERATION. *n. f.* [from commiserate.] Pity; compas-
sion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.
These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak
nor think of but with much commiseration and pity. *Hooker.*
Live, and hereafter say
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
I do defy thy commiseration,
And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
God knows with how much commiseration, and solicitous

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caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither en-
courage the rebels, nor discourage the Protestants. *K. Charles.*
She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, 'till peace obtain'd from fault.
Acknowledge'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 940.*
From you their estate may expect effectual comfort, since
there are none from whom it may not deserve commiseration.
Sprat's Sermons.
No where fewer beggars appear to charm up commiseration,
yet no where is there greater charity. *Grant's Bill of Mort.*
I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of
commiseration, and partly out of curiosity. *Swift.*
COMMISSARY. *n. f.* [commissarius, low Latin.]
1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a dele-
gate; a deputy.
2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such
as exercise spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his com-
mission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from
the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Covel.*
The commissaries of bishops have authority only in some
certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the
jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*
3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army,
and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or
ammunition.
But is it thus you English bards compose?
With Runick lays thus tag insipid prose?
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,
Give us a commissary's list in verse? *Prior.*
COMMISSARIUS. *n. f.* [from commissary.] The office of a
commissary.
A commissaryship is not grantable for life, so as to bind the
succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean
and chapter. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
COMMISSION. *n. f.* [commissio, low Latin.]
1. The act of entrusting any thing.
2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority
exercised.
Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men
exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have
for their power. *Covel.*
Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Sh. Tril. and Cress.*
The subjects grief
Comes through commissions, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
He led our powers;
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and
extent of their office, and so he joins commission with instruc-
tion: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*
3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.
Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Per-
sia, gave out his commissions into all parts of his empire, for
the raising of a mighty army. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
I was made a colonel; though I gained my commission by the
horse's virtues, having leapt over a fix-bar gate. *Addis. Freeb.*
He for his son a gay commission buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*
4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.
It was both a strange commission, and a strange obedience to
a commission, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and
being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the
laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Such commission from above
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds: beyond, abstain
To ask. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
At his command the storms invade;
The winds by his commission blow;
'Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*
He bore his great commission in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryd.*
5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of commis-
sion are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.
Every commission of sin introduces into the soul a certain
degree of hardness. *South's Sermons.*
He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether
commission of something which God hath forbidden, or the
omission of something commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*
6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.
7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint
officers; as the broad seal was put into commission.
8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for
another person.
To COMMISSION. *v. a.* [from commission.] To empower; to
appoint. *The*

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The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land,
In threatning embassy. *Dryden's F. b. vii. l. 648.*
To COMMISSIONATE. *v. a.* [from commission.] To com-
mission; to empower.
As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles
solemnly commissioned by him to preach to the Gentile world,
who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pure
fied the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the
design was of the greatest and most weighty importance.
Decay of Piety.
COMMISSIONER. *n. f.* [from commission.] One included in a
warrant of authority.
A commissioner is one who hath commission, as letters patents,
or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Covel.*
One article they stood upon, which I with your commissioners
have agreed upon. *Sidney.*
These commissioners came into England, with whom cove-
nants were concluded. *Hayward.*
The archbishop was made one of the commissioners of the
treasury. *Clarendon.*
Suppose itinerary commissioners to inspect, throughout the
kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to
morals and religion as well as abilities. *Swift.*
Like are their merits, like rewards they share,
That shines a consul, this a commissioner. *Pope's Dunciad.*
COMMISSURE. *n. f.* [commissuras, Latin.] Joint; a place where
one part is joined to another.
All these inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience
of disjoining the commissioners with so many strokes of the
chisel. *Watson's Architecture.*
This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like ar-
mour by four transverse commissures in the middle of the body,
connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*
To COMMIT. *v. a.* [committo, Latin.]
1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of
another.
It is not for your health thus to commit
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. *Shaksp.*
They who are desirous to commit to memory, might have
ease. *2 Mac. ii. 25.*
2. To put in any place to be kept safe.
Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free, and not be sold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground.
And to the trusty earth commit the found. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*
3. To send to prison; to imprison.
Here comes the nobleman that committed the prince, for
striking him about Baroloph. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
They two were committed, at least restrained of their
liberty. *Clarendon.*
So though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still committed;
And, like a bail'd and main pri'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.
Keep thy word justly; swear not; commit not with man's
sworn spouse. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the inhumane mur-
ders committed there upon a multitude of the Protestants. *Claren.*
A creeping young fellow committed matrimony with a brisk
gamefome lads. *L'Estrange.*
'Tis policy
For son and father to take different sides;
Then lands and tenements commit no treason. *Dryden.*
COMMITMENT. *n. f.* [from commit.] Act of sending to pri-
son; imprisonment.
It did not appear by any new examinations or commitments,
that any other person of quality was discovered or appeached.
Bacon's Henry VII.
They were glad to compound for his bare commitment to the
Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*
I have been considering, ever since my commitment, what it
might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*
5. An order for sending to prison.
COMMITTEE. *n. f.* [from commit.]
Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any mat-
ter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or
by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read,
it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither
of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed
by the house, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called
a committee. *Covel.*
Manchester had orders to march thither, having a committee
of the parliament with him, as there was another committee of
the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also
now a committee of both kingdoms residing at London, for the
carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*
All corners were filled with covenanted, confusion, com-
mittee men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of
revenge, or power, or profit; and these committee men and
soldiers were posselt with this covenant. *Walton.*

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COMMITTER. *n. f.* [from commit.] Perpetrator; he that
commits.
Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other
men's sins, but a deliver of the whole guilt to himself; yet
so as to leave the committer as full of guilt as before. *South.*
COMMITTABLE. *adj.* [from commit.] Liable to be com-
mitted.
Besides the mistakes committible in the solary compute of
years, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.
To COMMIT. *v. a.* [commisceo, Lat.] To mingle; to blend;
to mix; to unite with things in one mass.
A dram of gold, dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of
copper in aqua fortis commixed, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*
I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs
in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain-water
commixed. *Ray on the Creation.*
It is manifest by this experiment, that the commixed impres-
sions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of
white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the
colours. *Newton's Opt.*
COMMIXION. *n. f.* [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation
of different ingredients.
Were thy commixion Greek and Trojan, so
That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
COMMIXION. *n. f.* [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation;
union of various substances in one mass.
Some species there be of middle and participating natures,
that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others,
so confirmed and set together, that we cannot define the be-
ginning or end of either; there being a commixtion of both in
the whole, rather than adaption or cement of the one unto
the other. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
COMMIXTURE. *n. f.* [from commix.]
1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorpo-
ration; union in one mass.
In the commixture of any thing that is more oily or sweet,
such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon
them. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 350.*
2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition;
compound.
Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud;
Or angels veild in clouds: are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture thewn. *Shaksp.*
My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York. *Shaksp.*
There is scarcely any rising but by a commixture of good and
evil arts. *Bacon, Essay 15.*
All the circumstances and respect of religion and state inter-
mixed together in their commixture, will better become a royal
history, or a council-table, than a single life. *Watson.*
COMMODE. *n. f.* [French.] The head-dress of women.
Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they
meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots,
dressed up in a commode and a nightgown. *Spektat. N. 435.*
She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of
her commode; so that it will be impossible for any woman that
is disaffected to be in the fashion. *Addis. Freeholder, N. 8.*
She, like some penive statesman, walks demure,
And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;
Or under high commodes, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. *Granville.*
COMMODIOUS. *adj.* [commodus, Latin.]
1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit;
proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.
Such a place cannot be commodious to live in; for being so
near the moon, it had been too near the sun. *Raleigh's Hist.*
To that recess, commodious for surprise,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me repair. *Pope's Odyss. b. iv. l. 550.*
2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.
If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies commodious,
they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 4.*
Bacchus was grown a proper young man, had found out
the making of wine, and many things else commodious for
mankind. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i. c. 6. f. 5.*
The gods have done their part,
By sending this commodious plague. *Dryden's Oedipus.*
Thrice sacred muse, commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains. *Phillips.*
COMMODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from commodious.]
1. Conveniently.
At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated commodiously,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse. *Cowley.*
2. Without distress.
We need not fear
To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd